

The Waynesburg Republican.

UNION REPUBLICAN TICKET.

NATIONAL. FOR PRESIDENT. GEN. ULYSSES S. GRANT, OF ILLINOIS. FOR VICE PRESIDENT. HON. SCHUYLER COLFAX, OF INDIANA. STATE. FOR AUDITOR GENERAL. GEN. JOHN F. HARRINGTON, OF Montgomery County. FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL. COL. JACOB M. CAMPBELL, OF Cambridge County.

DISTRICT. CAPT. J. BENTON DONLEY, OF Greene County. Subject to the action of the 25th District Convention. COUNTY. FOR AMBASSADOR. GEORGE G. MILLER, ESQ., OF Dunkard Township. FOR CONGRESSMAN. THOMAS J. PENN, ESQ., OF Washington Township.

WHY NOT ORGANIZING?

The above question from an exchange is equally pertinent in this locality. We have frequently been called upon of late to answer the question why the Republican County Committee are not at work organizing the party for the great battle which is approaching. We would like to be able to answer the question, but have not received sufficient information from the Committee to justify us in so doing.

The managers investigating committee will report this week on the charge of bribery in the impeachment business. Great difficulty has been experienced in getting witnesses to answer a summons. As a general thing they are taken "suddenly ill" and send a surgeon's certificate of disability instead of appearing personally.

On Monday of last week a special election was held in the Athens and Gallia Judicial district in Ohio, for an additional Judge, and the Republican candidate had a majority of 1,816, being a gain of 227 on the vote of October last.

ATTENTION is directed to our column of Washington news on this page. The lamb-like demonstrations of the "Democracy" and their subsequent revulsion of feeling over the election in the District is indicative of the riotous spirit quelled once at New York, once at Appomattox, but twice victorious at Memphis and New Orleans.

THE STATE FAIR.

The question of the location and time for holding the next State Fair has been decided. It will be held at Harrisburg from September 29th to October 2nd—A plot of ground sixty-five acres in extent has been selected and buildings will be erected by the middle of September.

In the convention of the 23d Congressional District, held at Pittsburgh on the 2d inst., Gen. Negley was nominated by acclamation. Mr. Howard having withdrawn before a ballot. Hon. Thomas Williams was nominated unanimously in the 23d District convention, held on the same day.

THE PITTSBURGH POST ON GENERAL GRANT.

THE DUTY OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY IN A CERTAIN EVENT.

Suppose that contrary to the wish of some of the leading Radical Black Republicans, who want the office themselves, General Grant should be nominated for the Presidency by the Republican party, what course ought the Democratic party to pursue? Ought we to nominate a man in opposition to General Grant? Ought we to charge him with being an enemy to his country, or in favor of unjust measures merely because he may have received said nomination?

We are inclined to believe that more depends upon General Grant now, than upon any other individual in the United States. We believe him to be far superior to the majority of the far-sighted politicians who have been ruling the nation without bringing peace or economy to our legislation. He is known to the people as A STRAIGHT-FORWARD MAN, and so far as can be judged a man well disposed to deal fairly with the people of all sections of the Union.

In the first place, if the people generally believe Gen. Grant to be the man we think he is, no individual in the United States could command a corporal's guard of votes against him—ON ANY PLEA WHATSOEVER. In the second place, it would be unjust and very injurious action for our Democratic leaders to attempt to place the Democratic party in a false position before the world, representing them as enemies or opponents of Gen. Grant.

THE CHASE MOVEMENT.

A late dispatch says, a number of Pennsylvania politicians are now in Washington prospecting for the nomination of Chief Justice Chase. As part of the movement, the following circular calling a meeting of the friends in Philadelphia, May 28, 1868.—Dear Sir:—You are hereby respectfully requested to meet a few of the friends of Chief Justice Chase on the tenth of June, 1868, at noon, at the Continental Hotel, in this city, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of presenting his name as a candidate for President of the United States.

Lawrence County Republican Nominations.

The Republican County Convention was held on the 2d inst. The Convention was large and the proceedings passed off harmoniously. The following ticket was put in nomination:—Congress—Hon. Jno. W. Wallace. State Senate—Samuel McKinley, Esq. Assembly—John Edwards, Esq. Commissioner—Alex. Carpenter. District Attorney—Colonel Oscar L. Jackson.

BEAVER COUNTY.

The Republican Convention of Beaver Co. has made the following nomination:—Congress—Michel Weyand. Assembly—Thos. Nicholson. Dist. Attorney—J. R. Harrah. Dr. A. J. Shallenberger, Samuel Magan and Henry Hico were appointed Congressional Conferees.

FURTHER details of the storming of Magdala show that the banquet was borne by Irish soldiers. They were, as in the Peninsular war, foremost, and as Wellington said of them, "braves of the brave."—Ed. "Brave!" There was no "brave" about it! English bluster!

FROM WASHINGTON.

Result of the Municipal Elections.—The Republicans Victorious.—The Returned Copperheads, and the Whiskey Ring completely consternated.

WASHINGTON, June 2, 1868.—The election of Sayles J. Bowen, the Radical candidate for Mayor, has completely consternated the returned rebels, the Copperheads, and the whiskey ring; and the way the news was finally ascertained was a caution to the confidence men of the Democracy. Nearly all last night they made the town hideous with their yells of victory. Tremendous exertions had been made to defeat Bowen. The whole power of the Administration was put forth, and great sums of money were expended. The registers appointed by the Republican court of the District all turned against Bowen, and chopped off hundreds of Republicans from the registry. The regular soldiers of the 12th Regiment, Colonel Wallace commanding, were duly voted for the rebel ticket, in direct violation of law; and as usual the Irish citizens were rallied in a body for given, the Democratic candidate, an old "Know-Nothing" politician. About 11 o'clock Bowen was counted out, and then began a scene of rare deviltry. It seemed as if the very fields had been let loose, and nobody could tell who the beatific were. It did not need the constant playing of "Dixie" to show that most of them had served in the rebel army. They visited and insulted the Republican Senators, threatened the Chronicle office, and acted generally like demons. Their candidate, Mr. Given, made a fiery Copperhead speech; but at 1 o'clock A. M. the scene was changed, and this morning Bowen is elected by 74. The presence of a large number of Republicans and a strong police force, no doubt prevented the Chronicle office from being gutted. Nothing can surpass the chagrin of the rebels, especially since Bowen is known to have been elected notwithstanding their great expense to defeat him. Their violent and vulgar rejoicing have a conical side since the light of another day has shone forth. Undoubtedly the courts will decide that the regular soldiers had no right to vote. This will give the Republicans complete control of the city government.

Great enthusiasm prevails to-night among the Republicans here. During the evening from five to ten thousand persons gathered about the Chronicle office. The building was brilliantly illuminated. In response to the loud and repeated calls of immense assemblage, Colonel Forney delivered an address of about half an hour's length. He spoke amid the most hearty and tumultuous cheers. No such demonstration has ever been witnessed in the national capital. After the speech the throng formed into a procession and visited the Mayor elect, who spoke to them in his own brief style.

They then proceeded to the residences of several Congressional friends and paid their respects. The colored participants had displayed on their hats the full Republican ticket, on which was also printed the American flag. They marched in platoons of four abreast, and the procession extended several squares in length.

WASHINGTON, June 2, 1868.—The excitement occasioned by the election yesterday was greatly increased this morning by the conflicting statements published in the papers regarding the result. The Copperheads claimed the election of their candidate, Mr. Given, by a small majority, and last night, or rather until an early hour this morning, no one disputed it. They built bonfires, fired salutes, serenaded their candidate, in response to which he made a speech forsooth owing the policy of his administration, and altogether enjoyed themselves to the fullest extent under the belief that they had succeeded. The Republican voters, with a few exceptions, particularly the colored men, vacated the streets early at night, and gave their opponents full sway. An immense mass meeting assembled in front of the City Hall, at which cheers for Jeff Davis and Andrew Johnson were frequently given, and the returned rebel soldiery of the District apparently had complete control. Bricks and stones were thrown and pistols fired at the statue of Mr. Lincoln, which stands in front of the City Hall, and his memory was insulted in many ways. Only rebels and their proslavery admirers would insult it. Processions paraded the streets, halting in front of the residences of prominent Radical Congressmen to cheer for Johnson, Davis and Given, and to groan for Congress and the Radicals. The city, in fact, was rife for a bloody riot, and the absence of colored men from the streets was the only thing that prevented a terrible outbreak.

It was not until half-past two or three o'clock this morning that the returns from all of the thirty-five precincts were received and made public, and even then the boisterous crowds of rebels and Copperheads refused to believe them, but continued their noisy demonstrations until daybreak. In front of the Chronicle office, and particularly in front of Senator Wade's residence, they assembled more frequently than at any other point except their own headquarters. The police authorities were obliged to send special details to these points, and by the most vigilant exertion probably saved the Chronicle office from being gutted. This morning the news rapidly spread that Bowen, the Radical candidate, was elected by a small majority. The chagrin of the returned Conservatives can be easily imagined from described. Their candidate had made his speech thanking them for their successful labors, and they had in the enthusiasm of supposed victory exposed their true sentiments of admiration and respect for Andy Johnson, Jeff Davis and other traitors, and the revolution came so suddenly that they were taken back aghast and breathless. The official count shows that Bowen, the Radical candidate for Mayor, received seventy-four majority. The Conservatives have carried four wards of the city, giving them the majority in the lower board of the City Councils, but in the upper board, in consequence of Republican aldermen holding over, there will be a tie—that is if the colored aldermen elected from the First ward are held to be eligible. The act of Congress recently passed, extending the charter, does not really make the colored citizen eligible to a seat in the City Councils, though it qualifies him for any office in the appointment of the Mayor and Councils. The second section of this act provides that no person shall be regarded as incompetent to hold any non-elective office, or be disqualified therefrom, who is a qualified elector in this district. It is held, however, by the Republicans that the point in question is covered by Mr. Sumner's bill striking out the word "white" from the charter. The question has never been decided by the Senate whether this latter bill became a law or not, and it is now before the Judiciary Committee. Mr. Trumbull, it is said, is prepared to report favorably upon the construction that it is a law, and should he do so, the colored men elected to the Council from the First ward will probably secure their seats. The question to be settled regarding this law arises from the fact that the President did not approve or veto it during the ten days allowed by the Constitution for Executive consideration, and that the ten days expired during a recess of both houses. To-night the Republicans are celebrating their hard earned victory with double gusto and most intense enthusiasm. They have serenaded Mr. Bowen and both the Chronicle and Republican offices; in short, instead of cheers for Jeff Davis and Johnson, the city re-echoes again and again with the applause of Congress and the Radical friends. The total vote polled was 20,634—about four thousand more than at any previous election in the city. It is understood that the Republicans propose to contest the election in the Fifth ward, on the ground that soldiers' and sailors' votes, some one hundred and fifty in all, were illegally received. It is stated, also, that the election of Mr. Bowen will be contested by the Conservatives, on the ground of illegal votes cast for him.

To-day Mr. Edmunds introduced the following joint resolution, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary: Resolved, That the States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Texas, respectively, shall not be entitled to representation in the Electoral College for the choice of President or Vice President of the United States, and no electoral votes shall be received or counted from any of such respective States unless at the time prescribed by law for the choice of electors the people of such State shall, pursuant to the acts of Congress in that behalf, have, since the 8th day of March, 1867, adopted a constitution of State government under which a State government shall have been organized, and shall be in peaceful operation, and such State shall also have become entitled to representation in Congress pursuant to the acts of Congress in that behalf.

Democrats and Preachers.

The Warsaw Indianian says: The Democratic papers in this part of the country have much to say about the preachers, and one or two of them growled considerably about the fact in the conference that was recently held there was not a single minister among them who belonged to the Copperhead party. While we are willing to acknowledge that this speaks well for the ministers, it is equally certain that it has a bad look for modern Democracy, and the fact that out of one hundred and fifty ministers present, not a Copperhead could be found, most conclusively proves the proposition. Taking this fact into consideration, it is no wonder that Copperhead prints indulge in an attack, upon the ministers in attendance at the conference. It certainly can do no great harm, however, to the cause of Christianity while these editors are only instruments in fulfilling the prophecy of Scripture. We therefore, hope our ministers will bear their gibes meekly, remembering the injunction that, "Blessed are they who are persecuted for righteousness sake."

OUR candidates for President and Vice President are very nearly of the same age, and may be regarded as in the prime of intellectual and physical manhood. Grant was forty-six on the twenty-seventh of April last, and Colfax forty-five on the twenty-third of March last.

PROTECTION AS VIEWED BY A FREE TRADER.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: You never seem to tire nor end on the question of Protection, and yet you fail to convince any one that your theory is for the best interests of the country; and what may seem strange is that the men to whom you say most—the workmen—you have the least faith in your preaching. One of the immediate effects of a high tariff is to keep up the price of labor which is more than four times as high in this country as it will average in Europe.

I am for unqualified Free Trade. I would sell out the Custom-Houses, discharge the leeches that swarm around them, and allow people to sell and buy products and goods whenever they found it for their interest to do so. This will bring us to a true and normal condition. I see clearly what the immediate effect would be. Commercial disturbance would be the natural result, for it would be a great and radical change. We should be on an entirely new foundation. The first effect would be to stop manufacturing here, and the country would be filled with foreign goods, many of which Europe would never see her money for. A commercial revulsion would be out of employment and the price of labor would come down, down, down, until it touched the European Standard, and then success is secured. All that is necessary in this country, with the marvelous skill and wealth which we possess, to compete successfully with the foreign manufacturer, is low wages. The writer of this once manufactured goods in Brussels (Belgium), where he procured the services of the best mechanics for less than 30 cents per day and good workmen for 18 1/2 cents.

Free trade would certainly work this result; and then we could manufacture goods for the whole world. Gold would flow into our coffers from every land like a river. We should soon be rich and independent, defying the world commercially as we now may physically. When will you rid yourself of your narrow and contracted views of trade, and preach the pure gospel of commercial liberty as you now do political?

Yours respectfully, CHARLES SIMMONS, New-York, May 30, '68. The Tribune's Reply.

1. It is quite probable that, if skilled labor could be had here in abundance for 30 cents and good workmen for 18 1/2 cents per day, we could manufacture more than we now do, though we should still come far short of supplying "the whole world." But we could not so depress the wages of part of the Labor of our people without substantially reducing the price of all the labor in the country. And we do not believe it wise or well to reduce the wages of labor to any such extent. We know that the 18 1/2 to 30 cents per day would buy nothing like such a large aggregate of the necessities and comforts of life as the present wages of our Working Classes secure them. We should have cheaper garments, cheaper food than that is, at lower money prices than now; but it would take a great deal more hard work to buy them. And—the Laboring Class being substantially the Voting Class—they would not long stand it, but would insist on going back to better wages and better times.

2. We do not believe there is any real advantage in buying goods of Europe, breaking and doing her out of the pay for them. We hold to buying less, but paying for all we get. 3. It seems odd that those who insist on the beneficence of Free Trade are very apt to run from where it is to where it is not. Our correspondent says we should all get rich here if his policy was in vogue; but why didn't he get rich in Belgium and stay there? Why doesn't he go there now and manufacture, instead of staying here to grumble?

4. He says that the Working Men have no faith in our Tariff views. That remains to be proved. We argued the question in Harry Clay times and always carried with us a majority of those Working men who could read. The other sort were impervious to our arguments; but we do not despair even of them. Just wait till Reconstruction is finished, and we are ready to try conclusions with you on Protection.

HENRY WARD BEECHER, in his sermon last Sunday, said: "Reputation is wrong, and every whisper countenancing it is from the devil. If all the nations of the earth were to speak across the sea in its favor, and the great ocean itself should thunder out amen, reputation would still be wrong." This may be called "political preaching," but it is in accordance with Gospel teaching and Christian principles, nevertheless.

The New York Citizen (Dem.) says: "Schuyler Colfax is probably the only public man of any note who has not a single personal enemy. It is to this fact that he chiefly owes his nomination. He was the strongest candidate for the Vice Presidency at Chicago, not because he had rendered better service to the party than any of his rivals, but because he was personally obnoxious to no one."

The Pennsylvania State Convention of Universalists will be held in Pittsburgh, commencing on Wednesday of this week. Rev. C. L. Shipman, of Girard, will preach the opening sermon. FIFTEEN cent notes have been lately turned out by the Treasury Department.

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New Advertisements.

COUNTY TAX REPORT.

The School Directors of Washington township (Greene County), in account with said township for County Tax assessed for the year ending June 23d 1868: DR. To amount of tax assessed for said year... \$207 30 Cr. By amount of duplicate for said year... 207 30

A STANDARD WORK.

A DICTIONARY OF THE BIBLE, comprising the Antiquities, Biography, Geography and Natural History, with numerous Illustrations and Maps. Edited by William Smith, LL.D. Published by Messrs. J. B. Baer & Co., Hartford, Ct.

PAINTING AND GLAZING.

J. W. SMALLEY, HOUSE PAINTER, GRAINER, GLAZIER AND PAPER HANGER.

Shop, on Mechanics' Row, opposite the M. E. Church, Waynesburg, Pa.

MATERIAL FURNISHED, if required, at Pittsburgh Prices.

J. W. SMALLEY.

600 MILES OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Are now finished and in operation. Sixty miles of the track have been laid this spring, and the work along the whole line between the Atlantic and Pacific States is being pushed forward more rapidly than ever before. More than twenty thousand men are employed, and it is not impossible that the entire track, from Omaha to Sacramento, will be finished in 1870 instead of 1872. The means provided are ample, and all that energy, men and money can do to secure the completion of this GREAT NATIONAL WORK.

GREAT NATIONAL WORK.

at the earliest possible day, will be done.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY receive:

I.—A GOVERNMENT GRANT of the right of way and all necessary timber and other materials found along the line of its operations.

II.—A GOVERNMENT GRANT of 12,000 acres of land to the mile, taken in alternate sections on each side of its route. This is an absolute donation, and will be a source of large revenue in the future.

III.—A GOVERNMENT GRANT of United States Thirty-year Bonds, amounting to \$10,000 to \$40,000 per mile, according to the extent of the route, to be redeemed from the Treasury to be built. The Government takes a second mortgage as security, and it is expected that not only the interest, but the principal amount may be paid in services rendered by the company in transporting troops, mails, &c. The interest is now more than paid in this way, besides securing a great saving in time and money to the Government.

IV.—A GOVERNMENT GRANT of the right to issue its own FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, to aid in building the road, to the same amount as the U. S. Bonds, issued for the same purpose, and so forth. This Government grants the Trustee for the First Mortgage Bondholders to deposit the Bonds to the Company only as the road is completed, and after it has been examined by United States Commissioners and pronounced to be in all respects a first-class railroad, laid with a heavy track, and completely supplied with depots, stations, turnouts, car-shops, locomotives, cars, &c.

V.—A CAPITAL STOCK SUBSCRIPTION from the stockholders, of which over \$2,000,000 has been paid in upon the work already done, and which will be increased as the wants of the Company require.

VI.—NET CASH EARNINGS on its Way Business, of which over \$2,000,000 has been received on the First Mortgage Bonds. These earnings are no indication of the vast through traffic that must follow the opening of the line to the Pacific, but they certainly prove the FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS upon such property, costing nearly three times the amount.

ARE SECURE BEYOND ANY CONTINGENCY.

The Company have abundant means in their treasury, and make no appeal to the public to purchase their Bonds, as the daily subscriptions are entirely satisfactory; but they submit that, for the security and liberal returns, there is certainly no better investment in the market. The Union Pacific Bonds are for \$1,000 each and have coupons attached. They have thirty years to run, and bear annual interest, payable on the first days of January and July at the Company's Office in the City of New York at the rate of six per cent. in gold. The Principal is payable in gold at maturity. At the present rate of gold, the bonds pay an annual income on their cost of NEARLY NINE PER CENT. AND IT IS BELIEVED THAT THEY WILL SOON BEAT A PREMIUM.

THE COMPANY reserve the right to advance the price of their Bonds to a rate above par at any time, and will not fill any orders or receive any subscriptions on which the money has not been actually paid at the Company's office before the time of such advance.

Parties subscribing will remit the par value of the Bonds and the accrued interest in currency at the rate of six per cent. per annum, from the date on which the last coupon was paid. Subscriptions will be received in Washington, Pa., BY THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK, in New York AT THE COMPANY'S OFFICE, 20 Nassau St. and by JOHN J. CISCO & SON, Bankers, 59 Wall St. and by the Company's Advertising Agents throughout the United States.

Remittances should be made in drafts or other funds payable in New York, and the Bonds will be sent free of charge by return express. Parties subscribing through local agents, will look to their agents for delivery.

A PAMPHLET AND MAP for giving full information as to the progress of the work, the resources of the country traversed by the Road, the means for construction, and the value of the Bonds, which will be sent free on application at the Company's office or to any of the advertising Agents.

JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer, New York. June 2, '68.

Circus and Menagerie.

THE MAMMOTH CIRCUS AND MENAGERIE OF TRAINED ANIMALS.

Will Exhibit in WAYNESBURG for one day, on SATURDAY, JUNE 13, 1868.

HEMMINGS, COOPER AND WHITBY'S



AMERICAN CIRCUS.

Great American Exposition Circus and Trained Animals.



OPENING OF THE GREAT CAMPAIGN.

The Grandest Spectacle of American Enterprise Ever Presented!

Institution Two Million Years Perfecting Its Organization!

Resources of both Hemispheres brought into Requisition!

Trained Animals from every Quarter of the Globe!

Equestrian, Gymnastic, Acrobatic Talent Selected from the Highest Schools of Art!

Exhibiting all the Refinements of Athletic Culture, under the Direction of the Most Accomplished Masters of the Age!

The Great American Exposition Flouts Every-where upon the scale of Popular Favor!

It has no Rival on Either Continent!



In the Living Tabernacle which leads the Grand Procession in Town on the day of Exhibition, a full description of which will be found in the following Pamphlet, sent free of charge, and surrounded by the group of Ladies forming the Tabernacle, under the perfect control of Margaret J. Stone, the Lion Queen.

THE TRAINED ANIMAL STOCK!

Consistently among the attractions offered in the Trained Animal Department, is the British and Imported

PALMY ELEPHANT TITANIA!

The Standard of the kind, and the only one of her species. The little elephant will be exhibited in a variety of curious and amusing feats, by her juvenile instructor, MISS SUSIE WHITBY, her juvenile instructor, MISS SUSIE WHITBY.

THESE BEAUTIFUL AFRICAN LIONS!

Taken from their native wilds, and raised and young and thoroughly trained in all these terrific feats and exercises, by the renowned

LION QUEEN, MADAME DE NORD!

This lady will enter the den of these majestic and formidable creatures, with a glance of her courageous eye, or a motion of hand, she holds them in perfect control, and performs a spell-binding causing them to perform a variety of appalling gymnastics, with the utmost order and security. These splendid Lions have been recently purchased at the Jardines des Plantes, Paris, at an enormous cost, and form one of the most interesting features contained in this Trained Animal Exhibition!

THE MANAGER HORSES!

PERFORMING TONIGHT! Mrs. HEMMINGS and Mr. H. WHITBY, are at the head of this interesting department. Among the treasures of the Menagerie is the celebrated trotting horse, FRANKLIN STATE, taught by Mr. WHITBY, to perform the most surprising feats of Cleopatra! the great steed of the Pharaohs! Besides a beautiful and most valuable property in the Menagerie, we have a number of other beautiful and difficult exercises in waiting—dancing, marching, forming attitudes, and other wonderful feats of sagacity and high training. Most of these horses and ponies were selected from the first manes of Europe—some even claiming their pedigree from the Royal stables of England and the Imperial stables of St. Petersburg.

THE TRAINED HYDRIS!

The earliest taught mule, BOB and BERNBY, will be put through a course of antics by the "Lion Queen." Among the curiosities of the exhibition are two of the smallest specimens of the mule species ever seen. They have never arrived here from any other country, and the variety of the mule kind is the jumping mule, SAM PATCHE, who vaults over a whole troop of other mules and ponies without the slightest effort.

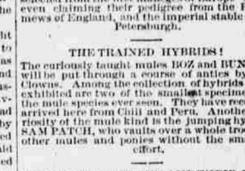
THE SHETLAND PONIES AND THEIR MONKEY RIDERS.

A regular minute showman will introduce a mounted and apparelled in full jockey style in which the exciting sports of horse-jumping, necks her leaping, &c. will be performed by a troop of Ponies, mounted by their Monkey riders in full regalia.

MATCH FOR THE CUP!

TOM THUMB, the smallest equestrian living, and Miss Susie WHITBY, will compete on their Dwarf Ponies for the Prize Cup, in a Lilliputian Race.

No animal attached to the "American Exposition" will be placed upon exhibition, that has not been subjected to a medical examination, and part in the exercises—there is no useless stock carried about to embarrass the exhibition, or annoy the spectators.



THE GYMNASIUM CORPS!

Headed by Messrs. Miller, Theodore and Whitney, the following list comprises the principal performers belonging to this Company:

GYMNASTIC EXPLOITS.

By Miller, Theodore and Whitney.

SCHOOL OF LADY RIDING.

By Mrs. H. Hemmings.

THE FOSTER SISTERS! Youngest Equestrians in the Profession.

MISS SUSIE WHITBY! Leading Juvenile Equestrienne of America.

JAMES HEMMING, The Ascensionist.

MR. RICHARD HEMMING, First Somersault Rider, Tight-Rope performer, Hurdle Rider, &c.